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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/624,608	07/23/2003	Gianluca Bollito	Q76067	7606
23373	7590	11/15/2006		
			EXAMINER	
			LEE, CYNTHIA K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1745	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/624,608	BOLLITO ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Cynthia Lee	1745	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 September 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-23,31 and 32 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3-23,31 and 32 is/are rejected. ?

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 July 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ . 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

Response to Amendment

This Office Action is responsive to the amendment filed on 9/11/2006. Claims 2 and 24-30 have been canceled. Claims 1 and 3-23 have been amended.

The Objection to the Oath has been withdrawn.

The Objection to the Drawings has been withdrawn.

The Claims Objection has been withdrawn.

Applicant's prior art arguments have been considered, but are not persuasive.

Thus, claims 1, 3-23, 31, and 32 are finally rejected for reasons of record and for reasons necessitated by applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The limitation "to a cell of the second part" is unclear whether "a cell" is referring to a previously recited cell or not.

Claims Analysis

Claim 1 and 11 were considered to have invoked the 35 USC 112 6th paragraph as supported by the description of the conducting path on pg. 8 of the specification.

Claims 6 and 7 were considered to have not invoked the 35 USC 112 6th paragraph because the "means plus function" has been sufficiently modified by structural limitations.

The limitation "made using MEMs technology" has been considered but was not given patentable weight because the courts have held that the method of forming the product is not germane to the issue of patentability of the product itself. *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See MPEP 2113.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-9 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pan (US 2002/0182475) in view of Maynard (US 6541149).

Pan discloses a fuel cell having a first electrode, a second electrode, and an electrolyte arranged between the first and the second electrode. The assembly is made of a plurality of layers on a flexible substrate. Pan discloses a plurality of cells on the same flexible substrate (fig. 3 and 4). The flexible substrate is Kapton ®.

A first layer of metallic material rests on the flexible substrate and the first electrode comprises an anode catalyst. A second layer of metallic material rests on the electrolyte and the second electrode comprises a cathode catalyst. See fig. 2. A protective layer is present on both sides of the metallic substrate made of Kapton ®. The electrolyte is made from Nafion ®. The means for conducting electrical current to the first electrode and the second electrode are in the form of metallic layers. The catalyst comprises platinum, ruthenium, and osmium [0015]. Conducting paths that

electrically connect each cell to the next one is necessarily be present for the series of fuel cell to operate. Pan discloses delivery mean for delivering a fuel cell to each cell and discharge means for emptying water from each cell. The methanol fuel is delivered through the openings 112 (applicant's duct) in the flex substrate and by the porous material layers to the catalytic sites [0026]. Pan discloses that the flexible substrate is in the form of a ribbon developing in length and is rolled up. See fig. 4. The fuel is methanol in aqueous solution [0031].

Pan does not disclose that the structure is miniaturized. However, Maynard teaches of forming a micro fuel cell for portable electrical devices. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to miniaturize Pan's fuel cell for the benefit of using it for portable electrical devices. Further, it has been held that a modification that would have involved a mere change in the size of a component is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (1955).

Claims 10 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pan (US 2002/0182475) and Maynard (US 6541149) as applied to claim 1 above and incorporated herein, and further in view of Narayanan (US 6432284).

Pan as modified by Maynard teaches all the elements of claim 1. Pan as modified by Manard does not teach that the electrolyte has a composite structure comprising Nafion ® and zeolite. However, Narayanan teaches that Nafion coated with zeolite changes the permeability of Nafion ® and thus, can be used to reduced the

crossover of methanol (9:10-20). Since Pan discloses of using methanol as fuel [0026], it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Pan and Maynard's fuel cell with Narayanan's Nafion ® electrolyte coated with zeolite for the benefit of reducing methanol crossover. Since zeolite imparts methanol reducing capabilities, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add zeolite to the electrode as well for the benefit of further reducing methanol crossover. Pan, Maynard, Narayanan are closely related to applicant's field of endeavor of power generating device using electro-oxidation and electro-reduction.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pan (US 2002/0182475) and Maynard (US 6541149) as applied to claim 1 above and incorporated herein, and further in view of Hinokuma (US 2003/0013003).

Pan modified by Maynard teaches all the elements of claim 1. Pan modified by Maynard does not teach that the catalyst contains carbon materials. However, Hinokuma teaches that fullerene catalyst exhibits superior current density and output characteristics [0018]. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Pan and Maynard's fuel cell with fullerene catalyst for the benefit of improving the current density and output characteristics.

Claims 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pan (US 2002/0182475) and Maynard (US 6541149) as applied to claim 1 above and incorporated herein, and further in view of Shiue (US 6500575).

Pan modified by Maynard teaches all the elements of claim 1. Pan modified by Maynard does not teach a control system comprising a micro pump, a microcontroller, and a supercapacitor. However, Shiue teaches a battery with a control system to control air flowing through the batteries. Shiue teaches a piezoelectric micro pump to pump the air through the battery (5:20-50). The system further comprises a supercapacitor as an energy storage device (3:10-20). The system further comprises a control network (5:50-55). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a control system to Pan and Maynard's fuel cell for the benefit of controlling/ regulating the system, such as air, fuel, and water. Shiue is closely related to Pan, Maynard, and applicant's field of endeavor of fuel cells because metal-air batteries are one type of fuel cells.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/11/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant asserts that no ducts are required in the combination of Pan and Maynard.

The Examiner is interpreting an enclosed space 120 as meeting the limitation "duct."

Applicant asserts that Pan discloses two flexible substrates and instant claim 1 recites that the entire structure of each cell is associated with one and the same flexible substrate.

Instant claim 1 is written in open language ("comprising") and thus, still reads on Pan's two flexible substrates.

Applicant asserts that Pan seeks to avoid pumps and thus, Pan would not have been modified to include a micro-pump because such a modification would be directly against the specific teaching of the Pan reference.

In response, the Examiner notes that the delivery of methanol via capillary action through the porous material is functionally equivalent to a pump because Pan discloses that through capillary action, methanol is supplied to the fuel cell.

Further, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute the capillary action for Shiue's pump for the benefit of better regulating the amount of fuel delivered to the fuel cell.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-8699. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Susy Tsang Foster
SUSY TSANG-FOSTER
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ckl

Cynthia Lee

Patent Examiner